WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871, THE New York Eun, having inquired whether Boutwell is not as fit for President as Grant, the Louisville Courier Journal replies that the question is a difficult one, but that it is safe to say, he either is, or is the only man in the United States

Southern Lawlessness,

"Disorders in the South" has been, and continues to be, the great rallying cry of Northern Radicalism. "Outrages upon loyal citizens," real or fictitious, has probably done more to keep political power in the hands of the Radical party than even the military popularity of General GRANT or the influence of public patronage. Congress is even now making a desperate, but dying, effort to galvanize into life the ghosts of murdered "loyalists," or at least to revive the falsehoods and exaggerations by which the people of the North have been imposed upon during the past

We do not desire to be understood as denying that there has been some lawlessness-indeed too much lawlessness-in the South since the war. In what portion of the United States has there not been We are satisfied that the judgment of mankind will be most favorable to the good conduct of the Southern people when their real condition becomes to be understood fully; a condition resulting more from the selfishness and malignity of partisans than from the demoralizations of four years war, in which the resources of the South in men, money and provisions, were entirely exhausted, and in which its State governments, its system of labor, the customs, habits and sympathies of its people were overturned, and those of disreputable strangers and former slaves established in their stead.

In North Carolina, for instance, men prominent in both political parties have been assassinated under circumstances which have created just indignation. But, except in very few instances, we do not believe that the victims were the objects of political revenge. Unless, indeed, Senator Stevens was murdered by those of his own party whom he had seriously offended, we do not believe there has been a purely political murder in the State. In certain counties of the State ignorant negroes, under the advice of bad men and through secret leagues, feeling secure in the favors of partisan and corrupt Judges, have committed crimes of every grade upon their white fellow-citizens. In some instances the whites have been forced, for self-protection, to combine together to punish criminals who were thus protected by a corrupt judiciary. This has extended to the unlawful taking of life.

Such conduct we shall not attempt to justify; but we do deny that the political opinions of the persons had anything to do with the punishments inflicted. When good citizens justly lose confidence in the integrity of their judges, we can look with some leniency, even upon illegal associations for the protection of life and property, which the law and its officers fail to give

Were not the people of the South almost who is intensely Radical, makes this admission in one of his lectures :

"I met judges of courts in the Southern States who, ten years ago, were hostlers in livery stables in the North, and whose knowledge of criminal law they had gained from standing in

Is it strange that there is lawlessness in a country where such men administer justice? Is it not strange, on the conprevalent than it is? Is it not strange that an influence so terribly destructive of a sound morality, as the rule of Radicalism has shown itself to be, has not broken up the foundations of civil society?

Southern officials is overdrawn. In North Carolina it is charged, without contradiction, that one of our Superior Court Judges was a convict in a Northern Penitentiary. Without doubt he is a convicted liar. Another has almost been caught in been justly accused of partisan bias upon the bench. The Executive of the State stands charged of offences without number and almost without parallel, and damning proofs of his guilt have been produced. A Sheriff who paid the forfeit of his life for petty tyrannies upon the people, had served out his term in the New York penitentiary for lorgery, and "one by one" Radical office-holders and those high in the confidence of the party in this of some old or new offences against the laws. The Public freasury is bankrupt, and the chief thief, a refugee from justice, finds protection and a home with his

partner in crime, the Governor of Florida. The history of reconstruction in North Carolina is not an exception to the rule throughout the South. What is true here is also true in the other States. These people will yet be vindicated before the world. Justice will be done, and the trials which they have endured, and the triumphs which virtue, intelligence and obedience to laws have made, under the most trying circumstances, will stand as a monument of glory to the Southern people for aye.

Cape Fear Apricultural Association.

character and quality of the premiums of- has wagens on it for carrying timber which managers raised objections to the admissifered are such as render them specially weig 12 owt, and they frequently carry a bility of a good deal of the evidence oflist was prepared by practical men, and twelve miles an hour. In other words, in every case overruled them, and his agriculturists to a lively competition, the best wagons on the ordinary English The Senate seems disposed to admit most should be held as proud mementoes of the honorable and successful rivalry by those who bear them off.

tend to be on hand, (if we are spared by Providence,) with specimens, in ac-'cordance with the above regulations, in order, if possible, to take the first pre-'miums on field crops. If we should fail, which is quite likely, we wish it distinctly understood that we shall doubt the veracity of all those who exhibit their specimens by the word of mouth." "The Secretaries of Cape Fear, Roan-

to see the Agricultural exhibitions the Senate during the recess of the Court .have consequently never been claimed. charge of their duties. late day at which they were announced. in withdrawing from the conflict of autime for the regular Premium List of the diciary, must commend itself to all good

oke and Tar River, and the State Fair,

will please enter us for a premium for

"corn, cotton, oats, pctatoes and stock

miums may be prepared to do so. We trust that such of our cotemporaries as feel an interest in this matter teret, and Gizzard French, in which the will give the special list at least one inser-

der that those who desire to offer pre-

The Narrow Gauge,

the personi cation of that charity which drawn to the narrow gauge railroads. In- apologize. hopeth all things and endureth all things, deed Mr. Robert F. Fairlie C. E., of Engsays the Detroit Free Press, they would land, who has given the subject a thorough be unable to bear the burden which Radi- examination, prefers the three-foot gauge arise generally on questions of Practice and the latter 28 miles " If the Doctor cal hatred placed upon their shoulders. to the broad gauge on the main routes .-The men who administer their laws are He was recently invited to it. Petersburg Civil Procedure. Judge Settle having been either taken from the most vicious classes by the Czar, and afterwards an Imperial of the North or of the South, Justice is commission from Russia attended a con- Caldwell will appoint Mr. S. F. Phillips to Battleboro' is 29 miles. This is of small rendered a mockery, and law perverted so ference in London; as a consequence of fill the vacancy. as to sanction crime, rather than provide these discussions the Czar has ordered a for its punishment. Petroleum V. Nasby, narrow gauge road to be built in Russia

-we presume as an experiment. among the foremost in the march of im- mas day. provement, is moving in the matter. tal of \$400,000, to build a line between political, or military organization. On its much. Piqua and Celina, through Miami, Shelby. Anglazaine and Mercer counties. The trary, that crime is not ten-fold more plan is identical with that of the Welsh roads. The right of way is to be 15 feet instead of 40 feet (as required by our rage Committee" at Washington, has represent roads); 20 lb. fron instead of 56 lb. iron will be used; the locomotives will weigh 5 tons instead of 30, and will draw spectability. The same gentleman also \$18 75 and Seaboard and Roanoke \$22 50. from 10 to 20 loaded freight cars, each states that there are strong hopes enter- So much for the details; now for the prin- additional business at a rate that will pay a It will not do to say that this picture of having a capacity of two and a half tons. The passenger cars will be constructed to Brownlow favoring it. carry twenty persons.

A narrow-guage road is already in successful operation in Ohio, between Akron and Massillon. It is used for transporting respect to the distinguished deceased, and the act of being bribed. Others have coal. In Canada an extensive system of a fit tribute to departed worth, was manisoiled their ermine by conduct unbe- narrow gauge roads is building from fested by a general suspension of business, tion as railways are numerous and farcoming their positions—almost all have Toronto, as feeders to the trunk lines centering there. The projectors of the Buffalo ing place. and Springfield road are also examining the Canada system with a view to the adoption of the narrow gauge.

The cost of construction of a narrowgauge road (3 feet) is estimated by Mr Fairlie to be one-half the cost of a 4 feet 84 inch gauge. In other words two miles can be built in the place of one. Mr. Fairlie states that these lines (the 3 feet gauge) when finished and equipped, would possess State are claudestinely leaving on account a carrying capacity equal to, if not greater than that of the broad-gauge roads. In other words they would carry as many passengers and tons of goods in twenty-four

We have published several times the other words, the proportion of non-paying until Monday next. Premium list for Field Crops put forth by

to paying weight is increased exactly as the companies of the com

It is is very liberal; it embraces all over a wider basis. The Festiniog railway merited punishment will tell his tale, to Philips' letter, if the Company has not branches of agricultural industry, and the in Wales, with a gauge of 1 foot 111 inches, justify the illegal acts of Holden. The gone beyond reasonable charges to make envaluable to enterprising farmers. The load of three and a half tons at a speed of fered by the defense, but the Chief Justice the awards, if they serve to stimulate our they carry six times their own weight, whilst ralings were sustained by the Senate-

Mr. Fairlie's idea seems to be not only to cept wheat, and we trust that this depart- that the main lines themselves ought to at our Fairs than has heretofore been the volution which will be effected in our railcase. The officers of the Cape Fear Agri- road system, if these views are even parcultural Association, at least, have shown | tially realized, it would be difficult to comtheir determination to bring about pute. When we consider the present defarmers has already responded. The velop our own section, and the poverty of mers of the State, in publishing this list railroads to increase the population and in the February number of his valuable wealth of our sparsely settled districts. We 'Agricultural Fairs next fall, not with our costly style of railroads. The narrow hands in our pockets, and after we get gauge presents the opportunity to extrithere say we could beat A. and B's ar- cate ourselves from the difficulties of our 'ticle if we had brought ours; but we in- situation. Will we avail ourselves of it?

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment_A Rest_Legislative Work _The Legislature and the Governor_ Gizzard French Skinued The Fupreme Court_Jadge Settle's Successor_Impeachment of Pear. son_Secret Political and Military Societies_The Outrage Committee... Gov. Vance_Mr. Mordecai

BALEIGH, N. C., Feb 21, 1871 Dear Journal:-The intense interest cre-We hope that others will prepare in time ated by the sittings of the Court has quite for these premiums. Much of the useful- subsided for the past two days, only, howness of our Fairs will be lost if the chief ever, to be intensified on Thursday, when competition shall continue to be between the defence will be formally opened .-fleet horses, and the principal attractions After the surging crowds seen so frequentcenter in the race course. We are not among ly of late filling the galleries and lobbies those who condemn trials of speed, or de- of the Senate Chamber, it was quite a the N. C. R. R. Co., has kindly furnished of other countries. plore the presence of amusements upon strange sight to witness now the quiet dation of a party of the members, who our Fair Grounds. We want the appetites and monotony pervading. But still waters propose visiting for a day or two your of all satisfied. We want all branches of flow deep, and it is proper to mention the section. industry patronized. But it is our desire work performed and bills passed by the leading features of the Fair. We suppose Every night during this week that body our merchants will again offer their tempt- will be in session, in addition to the day ing premiums. Some of those offered last sessions, and already in two days they year produced the most active competi- have transacted an ordinary week's busition and added much to the interest of the ness. They seem determined to consume Fair. Others were not competed for, and as little time as possible in the proper dis-

This was owing in a great measure to the The prudent course of the Legislature place. We hope this year these offers will be in thority sought by the Executive and Ju-Association, which ought to be issued by citizens, and at the same time they should the 1st of April. This will be in ample bear in mind who they are that wish to time to invite competition from all quar- sheck and thwart any effort to amend the ters. We refer to this matter now in or- present oppressive Constitution.

passage-at-arms occurred in the House on Saturday between Dr. Martin, from Carlatter was literally skinned. It was resumed again to-day, and so very personal in no case have the facts been truly stated. and bitter were the thrusts, that they were compelled by the House, in order to pre-More and more attention seems to be serve its proper dignity, to retract and shell lime, fifteen (15) tons, brought from

The Supreme Court is still in session, this being the eighth week. The docket is very large, and the points to be decided caused by the perplexities of the Code of

There seems to be a growing feeling to impeach Pearson. His trial need not last

A bill passed its several readings in the House to day, making it a misdemeanur to second reading, the negroes voted almost en masse against it, fearing that its operations would break up the "League. A distinguished gentleman of this city, who had been summoned before the "Outcently returned, and reports that the Committee seems disposed to give the proper credit to the testimony of persors of re tained for the removal of the disabilities of our Senator-elect, Gov. Vance, even old ciple

This city, and indeed the State at large, has suffered quite a loss by the death of most distinguished citizens. The proper sion escorted his remains to their last rest-

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment _ The Defense_Mr. Conigland _ Character of Witnesses _ The Code Commissioners and Major McClammy_The Advantages of Ignorance. The Special Court . Private Bills_Radical Meetings_Major Smith.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 24, 1871. Dear Journal: - The High Court of Impeachment convened on yesterday, when hours as the best lines now in England; the defense was formally opened by Mr. and that this would be done at a greatly Conigland, who spoke for more than three reduced cost, independently of the reduced hours and a half with great force and imwear and tear of the permanent way, and passioned oratory, reflecting much credit are charged for the same distances. Then of the value of the increased life of the on his legal and oratorical abilities, and comes the competition, by its connecting This is illustrated in the following man- guilty client. But with all his fervor and They make what are known as through ner: It is a recognized fact that the pro- eloquence, the distinguished counsel portion of non-paying to paying weight in seemed to labor with the consciousness of freighter is very low-but the local rates of witnesses will be begun to-day.—Raleigh R. R. Co. passenger trains is as much as 29 to 1, and the guilt and crimes of the accused. To- are always maintained upon the line where- Sentinel. in goods trains, exclusive of minerals, as day was occupied in the introduction and on the station is situated; and the reason much as 7 to 1. This terrible disproportion reading of documentary evidence, such as is due partly to the system pursued; but proclamations issued by the respondent proclamation proclamations issued by the respondent proclamation proclamation proclamations is the proclamation p is due partly to the system pursued; but proclamations issued by the respondent, way stations. This has been especially ilin a far greater degree to the gauge. The &c., and probably to-morrow will be likedead-weight of trains is in exact proportion wise occupied, and the regular examination to the gauge on which they run; or, in of the witnesses will not be commenced New York, cotton was forced down Tar

roads do not carry as much as twice their of the evidence offered by the accused, so that he may not be denied any advantage destroy during the conflict was burned by its reception might give him, and Judge the Confederate troops on their retreat Pearson should surely feel flattered that This list has been published in ample introduce a system of lateral roads, with the Senate should invariably sustain his time for the farmers to prepare for com- very narrow gauges like the Festiniog, as decisions, and this fact alone would refute petition for premiums for all crops ex- feeders to the main lines; but he believes the charge that the Democratic Senators, who constitute more than two-thirds of the body, are biased in their judgments ment will have more exhibitors and bet- have a gauge of three feet instead of four by mere party or political considerations, ter specimens, and receive more attention feet eight and a half inches. The vast re- for they are men who will sacredly regard tice to the public that we serve, as well as

the solemnity of their oaths and do justice their determination to bring about pute. When we consider the present the pres from the Treasurer, your faithful Senator, ors. editor of the Reconstructed Farmer, one of our people, we should investigate this new Major McClammy, ever watchful over the I am most gratified to be able to say to magazine says: "We expect to visit the have not the ability to construct the old, its truthfulness and apologizing by pleading day. bliss, it would be folly to be wise.

> Court has passed its several readings in the House, and will certainly 1 uss the Senate, and thus the citizens of Wilmington will be relieved from such an incubus. The bill passed the House to day, which had previously passed the Senate, amending the charter of the "Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company" so as to increase the number of members o one hundred. Quite a mass of bills, generally of a private nature, has been passed by the Senate during this week, so that, not withstanding the time consumed by impeachment, the business of that body is as much advanced as that of the House.

The Radicals have held one or two meetings here this week, endeavoring to rally the negroes to endorse Caldwell's action, at one of which meetings Mark Erwin, of secession notoriety, orated at length, and landed to the skies "the glorious Constitution." Quite a change indeed has some

o'er the spirit of his dreams.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD

Editor of the Journal, Wilmington: DEAR SIR-I have, since my return from a prolonged absence from the State, had my attention called to a published letter of Dr. James J. Philips, of Battleboro', in the "Advance," the newspaper of that

The high-standing of the gentleman who writes the letter, rather than the means of communicating it, entitles it to a respectful reply.

The cause of complaint seems to be this: that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company charge relatively much higher Quite a rich, rare and decidedly racy rates than are charged by other neighboring roads, and he cites a case to prove the

facts, or principle asserted. We have heard of many similar comparisons made to the same end, and yet Now what are the facts?

Dr. Philips says he "paid on a lot of Norfolk to Battleboro', \$37 50 to the Seaboard Road and \$30 to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the former 84 miles means the actual distances he is slightly appointed Minister to Peru by the United mistaken. The Seaboard Road is 79 miles States Government, it is thought that Gov. and the Wilmington and Weldon Road to moment, but, as the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, in all through ing to the able argument of the Chief Enmore than one day, as it can undoubtedly rates, demand and receive compensation be fully proven that be was guilty of an on a mileage of 97 miles of constructive specifully call the attention of all the stockhold-The State of Ohio, which is always impeachable offence in this city on Christ- distance, I have thought it best to make the correction.

If Dr. Philips paid the two amounts company has been organized with a capi- belong to, or to join any secret oath-bound that he says he was charged, he paid too made just high enough to pay the cost of ope-

On January 8th, 1870, a Special Rate on shell lime was fixed at \$2 75 per ton from Portsmouth to Battleboro', Rocky your Road, if they can do it as cheaply as they Mount, &c., viz: -\$1 25 for Wilmington and Weldon and \$1 50 for Seaboard and Roancke Railroad-and the amounts should have been Wilmington and Weldon

Why does the Wilmington and Weldon Seaboard and Roanoke Company? Ques-George W. Mordecai, Esq., one of her tions that have been so often answered in our Annual Reports that every stockholder. at least, should know them. It is a principle as wide in its applica-

> such corporation claims, and with reason, that all tonnage and passengers pay its of supplying sufficient income to pay exceptions to this, and the Seaboard Road ernor to the General Assembly. is a prominent one. But for the business it

and upon every one with which I am asfreight is received at each place upon premeriting the eternal gratitude of his transportation companies for the business. freight. The line via Norfolk to New York

What are these facts? the stockholders since the war. Every report: dollar earned, and much that has been borrowed (\$700,000) have been economically expended in rebuilding and restoring the property destroyed by the war.

Much that the Federal forces did not from the line. How, then, have we been able to reduce

rates and give our people a good and effi- B. & G. R. R. Co..... ciently operated Railway line to carry W. C. & B. R. R. Co 1,500,000 their produce to market? We have all looked forward most an-

xiously to the time when we could, in justo the shareholders, reduce our local rates. How could this be done with the heavy Sometime before Christmas the Legis | pressure upon our Treasury for new iron, lature passed a bill forbidding further pay- new machinery and new bridges? The ment to the Code Commissioners, but it wonder is not why our rates are high, but

the most enterprising and successful far- system with much care. We must have interests of the taxpayers, introduced our patrons, that we are nearly "out of a resolution of inquiry as to the truth of the woods," and it will give me great the rumor, which quickly caused the Tress | pleasure to recommend a reduction, to urer to present a communication admitting some extent, in our local rates at an early

ignorance of the existence of the law, and | But for the great length of this paper, I stating that the amount thus illegally paid | would explain again why the through ra'es to Judge Rodman was the snug little sum are so low, as compared with local rates. of \$266. Surely when such ignorance is I respectfully refer our patrons to my an nual reports for 1866, 1867 and 1869. Be The bill abolishing Cantwell and his low will be found extracts from them.

Respectfully, S. L. FREMONT, Eng. and Sup'r.

FOR 1867:

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF 1866.

een long and well established. No railway cau be well and justly managed where that principle is not observed. Suppose the horizontal system to be adopted,

and all goods paid the same rates per ton par mile for long or short distances, the cost of hauting and handling being the same, and the rate being such, that short distances were simply remunerative, the charges for the longes t distances would be excessive, - amounting to a prohibition Carry the principle out as we may, amounting to \$1,500,000, with \$662,100 stead, his family and friends, than be Maj Smith, the courteous President of could not sujoy the products or manufactories

sive upon either, and it enables the Railways to

REPORT OF 1867. hemselves, their neighbors and immediate friends, because others living at a distance coald mile that they (the owners) find it necessary to ceived and racts of 1868-69, chap. 31. tain the Road, and pay an income upon their in-We think not. All we can add to the receipts rom such sources is nearly all profit, and helps to reduce the local rates, and thus benefit the lo-

sistance of outsiders at such rates as they are

The question of through Freights we have fully considered and approved, and can add nothbehalf, to which argument in his report we reers, and others interested in this matter.

The whole principle may be stated in a fe holders. If it were not so the Road could not that desire to send their freight or to travel over If we say we can only carry them or their roods at local rates, we will fail to take any porion of them, and our Road will continue to run

or lower than and other line, we will get some profit, large or small, according to the rates we We will thus be enabled to build up a thorough

high rate for the business, which must be competed for, we may lose it altogether, and the lolines of railway themselves, unaided.

ceedings consisted only in documentary 1849, which is as follows: local rates to or from its way stations, evidence on behalf of the respondent. The REFERRING TO BONDS TO BE SOLD TO PAY FOR These local rates are based upon the plan protest of Gov. Worth against surrendering the executive office to respondent in operating expenses, maintain road and 1868; correspondence by the respondent machinery in good order, and pay an in- with various parties in the counties of come to the stockholders or owners of the Alamance, Caswell and Orange; several tificates of debt, the public faith of the to evade observation and showed no dispoproperty; as most lines are built and must proclamations, all of which have been State of North Carolina is hereby pledged sition of entering, but wished, he said, to be maintained by the section of country given the public through the newspapers, to the holders thereof, and in addition see Col. Cash outside. Rendered suspithrough which they run. There are a few and again in the last message of the Gov- thereto all the stock held by the State in cious from the actions of the stranger,

draws from North Carolina it would scarcely pay operating expenses.

been written to the respondent by H. A. Badham, J. W. Harden, P. R. Harden, H. Badham, J. W. Harden, P. R. Harden, H. Ray, and W. A. Albright, informing him time be declared on the stock held by the head, killing him instantly. The object portation is applied on all our State roads, of the murder of Outlaw, in Ala- State as aforesaid, shall be applied to the of the unknown man, says our informant mance, asking that military be called out, payment of the interest accruing on said cer- was doubtless robbery-und it is probable quainted. Now for the cause of the dif- and asking the appointment of H. M. lificates; but until such dividends of profit that he was one of the Lowry band. ference in rates. Wilmington and Weldon Ray. as commandant of Alamance may be declared, it shall be the duty of Col. Cash was not hurt. being the termini of this Company's road, county. Also, a letter from the respondent to the Treasurer, and he is hereby authorized Kirk, dated Aug. 3d, in which he states and directed to pay all such interest as the cisely the same terms, and the same rates that Major General Willie D. Jones, and same may accrue out of any moneys in others mentioned, had been appointed a the treasury not otherwise appropriated." commission or court martial to try and In addition to this first pledge of this punish the prisoners, and that it would sit stock, under the acts of 1866-'67, a duly the week after August 3d.

This was the purport of the evidence of made of this stock to secure the payment rates, and frequently the opposition is so This was the purport of the evidence of made of this stock to secure the payment strong, that the cost of carriage to the yesterday. We presume the examination of bonds issued to aid the Western N. C.

A correspondent from near Kittrell's, in lustrated during the past season in cotton boy children, He thinks they will all make good Conservatives, provided they live.

THE STATE ASSETS.

The Finance Committee, in obedience to the requir ments of the annexed reso-The Company has paid no dividends to lution, beg have to submit the following

The assets of the State, as reported by the Public Treasurer, consist of "Bonds,".....\$6,017,100 Oity of Raleigh Interest due on same Chatham R. R. Co...... 1,200.000 Interest..... . T. & O. R. R. Co. . loupons for Int. due by W.

Eastern D W N C R B Co... 4 254,000 W C & B B B Co.... 4,000,000 Rearoke N Co...... 50n 00 R R Co..... 3,000 000

for any present purpose; though, if re- should be reduced, so as to produce perlieved that a considerable portion of them time secure the means of comfortable sub-CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT FOR POTATIONS; they are further secured by a drawing the laborers from the sugar TRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMIT- in exchange for State bonds, delivered to realized, from the scarcity of labor .-THE REPORTS said companies respectively, and to be With a good cultivation in the spring and To discrimate in making freight charges has at any time before maturity in the cur- tracted to the cotton fields. The rapid and

It has been thought best, therefore, to equal- acts of 1860, chap. 142, in exchange for exposed to the contingency of a reduction ed by a first mortgage, afterwards made the welfare of the planters as well as the the market towns pay more per mile than those a second mortgage by an ordinance of the laborers, will, we think, be alike promoted Constitutional Convention, and subse- by a fixed and regular, even if a lower rate quently by act of March 12, 1870, made a of prices than that of the seasons previous third mortgage. \$500,000 of these bonds to the present. Better small profits than are now in the hands of the President of constant and sudden fluctuations. This is precisely the principle that regulates | the W. R. R. Co., under an ordinance of the local tariff of freight for this and most other | the Convention, ratified 14th March, 1868. These bonds can now have no market value; but it is hop d that soon after the This subject, as connected with our through | completion of the road to Charlotte they ousiness, requires a few words of remark. There will become a source of revenue to the State, and will, at maturity, be paid in

not afford to use it, and pay the same rate per bonds of the A., I. & O. R. R. Co., re-

The State's stock in the W. D. of the half loaded with local business only, when we N. C. R. R. Co., arise from contracts with cal patrons. In other words, will the local pa- a measure repudiated, the State's interest whiskey, much mo' a shillin, any trons maintain the line a'one, or receive the asbe the subject of future consideration.

But neither this interest, even if it were ascertained, nor the stock in the Eastern D. of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., in the Western R. R. Co., in the Chatham R. R. | uv lights and cow hed the ballance uv my Co., or in the Albemarle and Chesapeake days. When it comes to that, I wants to Canal Co., is worth anything in the

gation Company pays a small dividend occasionally, yet its market value is said to ef I aint got to regard markit pepul as be low, and the Committee has been unable the unreliarbiest uv human kine. Et you to ascertain what this interest is worth as believe me, sir, they prevarykates ofting.

It is understood, however, that the company is the proprietor of the greater part truth to pepul that ain't had no brekfast, of the splendid water power near Weldon; and that's got a empty stummuk swung up and if this be correct, the company's under a empty pus, is bad: mightly nigh

investment NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The State owns \$1,000,000 in 'preferred tock" of the N. C. R. E. Co., which, so ong as the Sta e retains it, is to yield a 6 per cent. dividend out of the net profits of he road before any dividend can be declared on the balance of the stock. This incident renders this preferred stock more! valuable than ordinary stock only so long mile, whar you kin git hoss feed and dinas it remains the property of the State. Its market value would therefore be the same as that of the remainder of the for raleroads, tar the blame things up, root State's stock, (\$2 000,000.) The stock of and branch, from wharas to amen, and this company is quoted at 33 cents, but bild a sheet iron chube from here to Yurup On the other hand, if we insist upon a certain the State's stock is probably not merchantable, being subject to a lien for the paycal freighters must continue to maintain their | ment of the interest and principal of the State's bonds issued for its purchase. paper munny, and high-price chicken legs This lien arises by virtue of sec. 41 of the IMPEACHMENT TRIAL. - Yesterday's pro- act of 1848-'49, ratified 27th January, afosaid.

Sec. 4, Be it further enacted, That as to answer the summons, and invite the security for the redemption of said cer- person in. The man, however, attempted "the North Carolina Railroad Company" Col. Cash took his gun and approached A letter was read purporting to have hereby created, shall be, and the same is the door, which he had no sooner reached

executed and registered mortgage has been This mortgage and lien reduces the mar-

ket value of this stock, in the opinion of

ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. CO.

The same remarks apply to the State's stock in the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co., The Petersburg Courier says that the bonds issued for its purchase.

prove a fair set off to the debts incurred in

S. A. ASHE. For the Committee.

From the New Orleans Times. Prospects of Southern Staples and Labor

For several years after the war it was confidently prophesied that the cotton crop of the South would never exceed 2,500,000 bales. It is now less than five years since the war and the crop approaches so near to four millions of baies as to justify many sagacious persons in wagering on that figure. The lowest estimate is 3,750,000 bales. This, too, upon a very loose and incomplete picking, with many fields abandoned for the want of laborers to pick the opened bolls. The reflections suggested by this result

are interesting and valuable. It is obvious that there is labor sufficient in the South to raise as much cotten as the world demands or needs, and that the production is no longer limited by the lack of labor. It is equally clear that the labor can be made available as long as the price of the product is remunerative. At what price it can be made remunerative is to be determined by many facts and considerations. It the prices of supplies and provisions do not decline in an equal ratio with that of cotton, the planters cannot pay for the labor the high rates paid the past and previous seasons. Either, therefore, the produc-In the opinion of the committee the tion or the rates of labor must be reduced. bonds, as enumerated, are not available It is better for all parties that the labor tained by the State, it is confidently be- manency and regularity, and at the same will eventually be valuable. The bonds of sistence to the laborers, than that by the the City of Raleigh, and the R. & G. R. abandonment of this crop, these laborers R. Co., amounting to \$34,000, though should be driven from the plantations and bearing date Jan. 1, 1863, were not issued compelled to pursue a vegrant life. It for war purposes, and are therefore as ob | was the high rate of cotton which so unligatory as the other bonds of these cor- settled our labor during the last year by second mortgage of the Chatham R. R. plantation to the cotton. No. onc-Co.; they were received by the Treasurer balf of the sagar crop could be used in payment of their several subscrip- summer, the cane would have yielded a tions to the capital stock of the Chatham third more than it did. But cotton paid R R Co. These bonds can be redeemed so much better that the old hands were atrency of the State, under sec. 6 of the large decline in cotton had driven them ordinance authorizing this transfer of back to their old plantations, and for subonds, ratified 30th January, 1862; and it gar culture the prospects of a good cultiis claimed that State bonds exchanged in vation this year, and of an abundance of the transaction should now be received labor are far better than they were last by the Treasurer in redemption of these season. Is it not better that the laborer should remain on the plantation to which The bonds of W., C. & R. R. R. Co., he is attached, where he has his homeinterest due thereon, were received under drawn away by a small advance in the price authority of acts of 1858, chap. 168, and of labor, to a new and strange place, and

The great prosperity of the South, and

Mozis Addums on Railroads.

To the Edytur uv the Dispatch: Sar:-I'm agin raleroads. They is the ruinashun uv this country. I aint no adverkit, no aterny at law, no edytur uv no newspaper, no membur uv the ledgislacher, no loblolly member, can't vote for nor agin nuthin, nor I can't make no speech; and so I'm agin ralerodes and raleroders. I aint with nuthin neether to Mehone, ner Garrit, nor Huntinton, ner Robberts, nor nun ny em, and so I'm agin ralerodes. They has rainated po ole Ferginny. Why, sir, the fast time aver I rid frum Langon's Tavun to Richmon in a staige thar warnt a ralerode in the Statebut one, of that. Things wuz better then than they is now. The driver's naim wuz Staples, and he dray well. He blowd his horn eezier than a other man could blow his nose, and he blowed it that sweet that your jints got weak when you heerd him a comin over the hill, trace-chains a rattlin. and the lead-hosses farly layin uv it down like three-year olds. Why, sir, in them days aaggs wuz fopensarenny a duzzen. and you could get two pullits for a pint uv is an uncertain one, and should, perhaps, night frum a nigger that had stole 'em right fresh from the roost sence daylite down, And now, sir, doggon my

skin uv cats of I don't live on haslits half my time, and I'm on the very vurge die, and be berried in a shroad cumposed uv hogs lard spangled with fish scales. -Onable to live in the country, I've moved to town, and I be dinged to dinguasbun! And for a man to git up soon in the morning, put on a white apurn, and tell a onstock must eventually prove to be a valuable as bad as bad kin be. It argys a kerrupt conshance. And it al comes from ralerodes, dad-blast em! Before raleroaces you could get a good meal anywhar for a ninepence or a quorter; and now, I swar they charges a dollar for a dinner at eny

creet rodes. Tharfo, I'm agin ralerodes as afosaid. -Giv me plenty to eat and a main, plain dirt rode, thout no toll-gaits and no tollbridges, but a ole timey tavuru every 15 ner, including appil dumplin and a pitcher ov hard cider, for 2 an thruppence. As to bring over emmygrants in. And if there's enny old iron left over, you kin bild a monumin 200 feet high to misery,

ROBBER KILLED, -A few nights ago, Col. Cash, living a few miles south of Cheraw. hearing a knocking at his door, sent a girl

Wadesboro' Argus. Six negroes, confined in jail at Asheville, succeeded in making a forcible exit, on last Tuesday. The Citizen says that four of them were recaptured, but that the other two, Tom Brown and George Morehead, under indictment for murder, managed to get off clear.

The Salem Press says that a man calling himself Linnes, aged about twenty-five years, was arrested in Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday evening of last week, upon the serious charge of having two wives living in North Carolina, one of them in Guilford county, and the other in Surry.

We learn from a letter received in this as this is likewise subject to a lien for the city on yesterday, that Col. W. Henderson was seriously, if not fatally, out in the In conclusion, the committee must reit- abdomen a few days since in Davidson Agricultural, Association to be competed for at the next Annual Fair. We desire for a regards its carrying power, as not not not never the next annual Fair. We desire for a regards its carrying power, as regards its carrying power, as not not never the next annual Fair. We desire the next annual Fair. We desire for a regards its carrying power, as regards its carrying power, as regards its carrying power, as not not never the next annual Fair. We desire the next annual Fair. We desire for nearly every case getting its form nearly every case getti the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear ails are farther apart, because a ton of motley crew of witnesses, summoned for warded through this city, that would other are not now available as assets yet, as the curred between Col. H. and a man who ally they will, if retained by the State, inches long, -Raleigh Telegram,